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ABSTRACT

This annotated listing cites newspaper articles, government publications, and monographs dealing with education in Pakistan. Items cited were published between July and September 1980. The listing is organized by subject area. Subjects include: administration, organization, and finance of education; adult education; curriculum; development of education; education goals; education planning; education reforms; elementary and secondary education; higher education; Islamic education; teaching of languages; medical education; science education; teachers; teaching methods and media; technical education; textbooks; women's education; and examinations. The publication concludes with an index of writers. (Author/RM)

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SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY AND ABSTRACTS OF EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS IN PAKISTAN

Vol. 14 No. 3

Period Covered

July - September, 1980

Compiled for the Office of U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and the National Science Foundation,

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ADMINISTRATION, ORGANIZATION AND FINANCE OF EDUCATION

1. ABDULLAH, Nooruddin. Educational Policy --- Dawn (Karachi) September 5, 1980.

The announcement by the President of Pakistan that the Government no more contemplates nationalization of educational institutions is a welcome step. Experience has proved that the Government, with its enormous responsibilities and inherent limitations, has not been able to run the taken-over schools and colleges on sound lines, resulting in the deterioration of the standard of education. The idea behind nationalization perhaps was to provide free education without compromising the standard of education. It has turned out to be a failure. It is unfortunate that all these years teachers have shifted their responsibility of teaching to parents in the homes. Our planners must rise to the occasion and ensure better future for the country through proper education based on a sound educational policy.

2. ALI, Amanat. Standard of Education --- Dawn (Karachi) July 28, 1980.

There have been persistent complaints by parents and guardians that the standard of instructional programs in nationalized schools and colleges has been deteriorating. They blame the teachers for this sad state of affairs. The argument which they advance is that the teachers do not take sufficient interest in the discharge of their professional duties and responsibilities because their jobs have been made permanent through the act of nationalization and no action can be taken against them even if their performance is not satisfactory. The act of nationalization changed the entire complexion.

The role which private management had to play with regard to physical facilities in the institution and payment of salaries and other necessary bills has now devolved on the Government. Hence the Government should adopt administrative measures in payment of bills without pre-audit so that the normal functioning of the institution does not suffer. The procedure for appointment in short-term or clear vacancies should be made fairly simple so that there is no unnecessary delay causing dislocation in the academic program.

3. KHAN, Tahir Mahmood. Kollijon Mein Dakhlay Ka Mas'ala (Problem of Admission in Colleges) --- Jang (Rawalpindi) August 9, 1980 (U).

The problem of admission is not confined only to engineering and medical colleges, it is the same for primary, secondary and higher secondary schools. Every year parents and students face the same problem. Educational facilities do not keep pace with the increase in population. Neither the Government is keen to solve this problems nor it encourages private sector to do the job. It is a fact that since the nationalization of educational institutions, the problem of admission is creating difficulties every year. This acute problem can be solved either with the addition of seats in existing schools or by extension of the educational buildings. Another step to ease the situation is to allow the private sector to open new institutions. If no early decision is taken in this regard, the situation would become out of control.

4. RIZVI, Azhar. Educational Development and Administration - A Hypothesis and a Conceptual Framework --- The Varsities (Karachi) Vol. IV (1): 42-49. January-February, 1979.

The purpose of this article has been stated to be three fold: 1) to highlight the widening concept of education in recent years; 2) to underline the role of administration in educational development and 3) to present a conceptual frame-work for the study of educational administration in developing countries.

The subject has been discussed under the headings: 1) contribution of economists; 2) contribution of educators; 3) hypothesis about the strategy; 4) key strategy; 5) tests; 6) conceptual framework; and 7) concluding statement.

5. SHABBIR, Shiba. School-Aik Nafa Buksh Karobar (School - A Profitable Business) --- Akhbar-e- Khawateen (Karachi) July 26, August 1, 1980 (U).

In each and every locality of Karachi, private schools are being opened. As a matter of fact this has become a good business. A person who is not even a matriculate, can open a school and become its administrator or principal. These private schools charge exhorbitant tuition fee from the poor parents. In these schools teachers are thw worst sufferers. They receive inadequate salary. Students are admitted beyond the capacity of classes. It is high time that the Government takes note of this situation and regulates the working of these schools. If these schools are allowed to prosper without check, then the

standard of education will suffer. The Government should impose immediate ban on the opening of new schools.

6. UGC - Study Group Report. Financial Needs of the Universities --- The Varsities (Karachi) Vol. IV (1): 29-38 January - February, 1979.

The University Grants Commission had appointed a study group to study the financial needs of the universities of the country. It is emphasised that the amounts received by the universities, are much less than those required. The study group is of the view that it is after all the Government which decides to establish a university and which launches the institution on its career. It has been observed that this aspect of the Government initiative is not generally kept in mind by the Finance Department while allocating funds for the universities.

The report has been briefly described under the headings:
1) financial deficit in the universities and its causes;
2) remedies and reforms; 3) streamlining financial management;
4) basis for allocation of grants; and 5) federal support.

7. ZAFAR, Mohammad. Standard of Education --- Dawn (Karachi) August 9, 1980.

The only way to improve the fast deteriorating standard of education is to denationalise all the taken-over educational institutions forthwith. This will have two-fold advantage. First, the standard of education would improve to the pre-nationalization level and, second, the Government will be relieved of an unwanted, self-imposed burden on its exchequer. The argument generally advanced against denationalising educational institutions is that the former owners would again revert to their old practices and will run those institutions on commercial lines. In this connection, it is suggested that the taken-over institutions must not be returned to petty owners who indulged in such malpractices, but to those like Habibs, Dawoods etc., who had unblemished record and who were paying higher salaries to their employees in comparison to the then Government-run institutions.

ADULT EDUCATION

8. GUL, Ismat Ara. Ta'aleem-e-Balighan (Adult Education) --- Jang (Rawalpindi) August 2, 1980 (U).

We often hear that the Government is going to open adult education centers in rural areas, particularly for the womenfolk.

There is no doubt that majority of womenfolk in rural areas are illiterate. They can neither read nor write. Attempts were made in the past to start the education centers by the Government, but the scheme failed due to lack of interest. What is more unfortunate is the fact that some of the centers for adult education established for men, are not working due to lack of funds and materials.

Women in the rural areas compose a big segment of our population. If the situation continues as it is, our literacy percentage will further decrease with the rise of our population. Government should take serious steps in this regard both for men and women in the rural areas. More and more adult education centers should be opened and arrangements should be made to impart basic education.

CURRICULUM

9. AHMAD, Shabbir, Hamara Nisab-e-Ta'aleem (Our Syllabus) --- Nawai Waqt (Rawalpindi) July 2, 1980 (U).

Time and again changes have been brought in the syllabus. However, all these changes made no fundamental difference in the course of studies. Perhaps, there was no clear-cut objective before those who were assigned to make changes in the syllabus. Every time while changing the syllabus it was claimed that the syllabus would be prepared keeping in view the ideology of Pakistan. This was, however, not done. Much emphasis has been laid on the spread of science and technological education. This is a good step in view of the importance science and teachnology have in the modern world. But side by side, it is also necessary to keep students informed of the ideology of Pakistan.

10. FIDA, Syed Husain Shah. Nisab-e-Ta'aleem Aik Qaumi Mas'ala (Curriculum - A National Problem) --- Nawai Waqt (Rawalpindi) August 20, 1980 (U).

Preparation of curriculum is not an easy task. The framers of the syllabus should have thorough knowledge of our needs and aspirations and our social set-up. What has been done till now is the importation of syllabus from abroad. The result is quite obvious. The important and basic point to keep in view while preparing a syllabus is the study of the movement of Pakistan. The students must know how this country came into being; who were the leaders; how the people sacrificed their

lives for Pakistan etc. And then comes the study of religion. Basic religious teaching must start at the primary level and continue at the higher level. Social studies are also important for the students.

11. KHALID, R.A. F.Sc. Subjects --- Pakistan Times (Rawalpindi) September 27, 1980.

The talent of some students is being misused by the makers of our educational policies. For example, F.Sc. (Pre-Medical and Pre-Engineering) students have to study Urdu as a compulsory and full-fledged subject. Urdu is not of any use to a medical student, for it is not part of the higher courses of medicine and surgery. The similar is the case with engineering discipline. Some students are good at the sciences, but they have to reappear in the F.Sc. examination to improve division only because Urdu brings down their total marks. The best course is that, the medical and engineering colleges, while compiling their merit lists for admissions, should consider the performance of the candidates in science subjects only.

12. NAVAZ, Mohammad. Nisabi Kutub Ki Tabdili (Change of Textbooks) --- Jang (Rawalpindi) July 26, 1980 (U).

The responsibility for the deterioration in education can be attributed to three elements: 1) Teachers, students and parents. 2) Syllabus and the system of examination and 3) the dearth of technical education. The frequent change in syllabus is the major cause for the deterioration in the standard of education. Frequent change of syllabus has not only created problems for the teachers, but the students too experience difficulties. Majority of our students come from poor family and cannot afford to purchase new books. Due to frequent change of syllabus, the printing of new textbooks is delayed. So much so that the textbooks are only available in the market when half of the academic year is over. This poses a big problem for students.

13. SHAH, Syed Husain. Nisab-e-Ta'aleem Ki Tadveen (Development of Curriculum) --- Nawai Waqt (Rawalpindi) September 24, 1980 (U).

While preparing a new syllabus importance should be attached to science and technology. Our students at the primary level are not taught the basic ingredients of science and technology. It is at this stage that the interest in science and technology can be developed in students. The syllabus of geography and history also needs changes.

If we have to keep pace with the developed nations, we have to keep in touch with advancement of knowledge, specially in the field of science and technology. Our syllabus must reflect upto date knowledge.

DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION

14. HUSAIN, Zahid. Expansion of Education --- Morning News (Karachi) August 27, 1980.

It is a pity that while other developing countries have assigned priority to the cause of education and literacy, we have failed to realise the significance of education in national uplift and development. The experience of other newly emancipated countries goes to prove that given the will, the task is certainly not insurmountable. Even small countries like Cuba and Mexico have achieved tremendous success in their effort to wipe out illiteracy from their midst. Even the one year old Government of Nicaragua has successfully launched its campaign to educate its illiterate people with the cooperation of private institutions. We can certainly take the cue from these countries and embark on a massive plan to educate our people. The inadequacy of resources and trained personnel can be met through the assistance of the private sector and international organizations and agencies.

15. NISAR, Tanveer Ahmad. Ilm Ki Muntaqli (Transfer of Knowledge) --- Jang (Rawalpindi) August 1, 1980 (U).

The N.W.F.P. Government has attached much importance to education and for this purpose four directorates have been constituted under the supervision of the Secretary of Education. They are: 1) Directorate of Education (Schools). 2) Directorate of Education (Colleges). 3) Directorate of Education (Technical) and Directorate of Education (Fata). During the financial year of 1980-81, the Government has earmarked 157.50 million rupees for the department of education. In view of the new education policy, primary education has been given more importance. In the present budget, the Government has earmarked 71.473 million rupees for the primary education and 34.633 million rupees for secondary education. In order to provide more facilities to education, the Government has earmarked another 41.4 million rupees. During the current financial year, 281 new primary schools will be established while the condition of 198 existing primary schools will be improved. Fifty-five primary schools will be upgraded to middle schools while 25 middle

schools will be given the status of high schools.

EDUCATION GOALS

16. AZIZ, Yusuf. Hamari Ta'aleemi Policy (Our Education Policy) --- Nawai Waqt (Rawalpindi) September 10, 1980 (U).

Our educational policy hardly reflects our history and culture. Only some half-hearted attempts have been made in the past to base the syllabus on our own history and culture. It is high time that the syllabus from primary to higher level is revised. Change of syllabus at the primary level is more important. It is at this stage that lasting impression on the mind of our children are made.

It is suggested that institutions of technical education should be established both in the urban and rural areas of the country. It is the age of science and technology, and we cannot ignore this fact. Then we have also to provide religious teachings to our children. Pakistan is an ideological state, and so the teaching of religion is a must.

17. HASAN, Rafia. Islamic Values through Education --- The Varsities (Karachi) Vol. IV(1): 39-41. January-February, 1979.

Pakistan was created to fulfil the ideological aspirations of the Muslims, and to order their lives according to the spirit of Islam. It is stated that the future of our state will and must depend upon the type of education we give to our children. There is an immediate and urgent need for giving scientific and technical education to our people. At the same time we have to build up the character of our future generation. We have to instil into them the highest sense of honour, integrity, responsibility and selfless service to the nation.

The topic has been described under the headings: 1) educational philosophy; 2) parent/teacher role; 3) guidance; 4) environments; 5) religious teaching; 6) ideology; and 7) national language.

EDUCATION PLANNING

18. ABDULLAH, Nooruddin. Education Policy --- Morning News (Karachi) September 2, 1980.

Experience has proved that the Government with its enormous

responsibilities and inherent limitations has not been able to run the taken-over schools and colleges on sound lines, resulting in the deterioration of the standard of education in the country. The idea behind nationalization was to provide free education, without compromising the standard of education at the proper level. It had turned out to be otherwise. With the experience gathered during the out-going decade, we cannot ill-afford to neglect this vital sector of our national life any more and play with the fate of the nation. Our planners must rise to the occasion and ensure better future for the country, through proper education based on sound education policy.

19. AHMAD, Mukhtar. Ta'aleemi Masa'il (Education Problems) --- Nawai Waqt (Rawalpindi) September 11, 1980 (U).

Educational policy and recommendations were approved three years ago, but no action has been taken on the following points as yet: 1) It was decided that the teaching of Arabic would start in all the institutions with immediate effect, 2) Pakistan Ideology would be taught alongwith Deniat. 3) A separate university for women would be established. 4) Urdu as a medium of instruction would be introduced in class one and two with immediate effect. It is high time that Government makes various efforts for the realization of the objectives of the new education policy.

20. GILLANI, A.R. Educational Needs and Priorities --- Pakistan Times (Rawalpindi) July 1, 1980.

Equality in education does not mean prescribing the same courses of study for all. It should have a curriculum of experience and a curriculum of subjects. The aim of educators should be to help pupils to a better understanding and a fuller realization of the human possibilities. It is not the prime function of education to impart the maximum amount of factual information. Education should provide comprehension of ideas in order to help the growing human beings to a better understanding of the world and themselves. We should select children at an early age, and decide who are the ones for whom literacy and some craft-training is enough to make them useful citizens. Hardly, one percent have the aptitude for higher studies. It is this one percent that we have to carefully select and make sure that they are not lost in the crowd. We have to make sure that we provide proper environment to every child, so that he can make best use of his native capacity.

21. KAZI, M.A. National Education Policy - An Appraisal --- The Varsities (Karachi) Vol. IV (1): 18-21. January-February, 1979.

The education system currently prevalent in Pakistan is a legacy from the colonial rule. The system was not geared to meet the new situation and the changing needs of the nation after independence. In the past 30 years, since independence, a number of attempts have been made to formulate National Education Policies. Most of them did not succeed because they did not have indigenous base; the models were foreign and they did not suit the genius of our people.

In 1977, the President directed that an educational conference be convened. This conference had to review the state of education in the country and to suggest ways and means to bring it in line with our faith and ideology.

On the basis of the data collected by the conference, the present national education policy has been formulated. The policy comprises of thirty major proposals which can be grouped under: 1) aims of education; 2) basic education; 3) continuing education; 4) higher education; 5) content and evaluation; and 6) educational management. Salient features of the policy are briefly discussed.

22. NIAZI, Ghulam Yasin Khan. Ta'aleem Mein Nai Darjabandi (New Classification in Education) --- Nawai Waqt (Rawalpindi) July 20, 1980 (U).

According to a news item, the authorities are seriously thinking to reduce one stage out of the existing four stages of education. The proposed three stages will be: 1) Primary education from Class I to Class VIII. 2) Secondary education from class IX to Class XII and 3) Higher education from B.A. to M.A. It is unfortunate that majority of our educationists who are responsible for planning and execution always look towards foreign countries and their syllabus. They are quite ignorant of our traditions, culture, ideology, economic conditions etc. Hence the proposed new classification and planning in education will not prove effective and successful. It is discussed briefly why these new policies will not improve the present educational situation.

23. SIDDIQ. Khalid. Ta'aleemi Sarmayakari (Investment in Education) --- Jang (Rawalpindi) July 12, 1980 (U).

Unemployment is a big problem in Pakistan. Although a big portion of central and provincial budget is spent on education

every year but this investment has not brought about any improvement. Today the number of unemployed educated runs into millions. The main cause of unemployment is our bad planning in education. About 100 million rupees were spent on the construction of colleges and universities in the past but no thought was given for the employment of the students. The results is that our degrees have no value in foreign countries. It is due to bad planning, our investment on education is being wasted. A number of suggestions have been put forward for improving the present education, so that education is geared to the needs of the country.

EDUCATION REFORMS

24. ASHRAF, Talib Husain. Ta'aleemi Inhetaat Kiun? (Why Educational Deterioration?) --- Jang (Rawalpindi) July 15, 1980 (U).

During the past 33 years, a number of steps have been taken to sort out educational problems and stop the educational rot in the country. However, little success is achieved in improving the educational standard. The main reason for not achieving the desired goals is the fact that only lip service was given to all these proposals and suggestions and no serious efforts were made to implement them.

What is needed is the sincere efforts both by the teachers and the educationists to implement the recommendations and suggestions in letter and spirit. It is the general consensus that even changing educational policies have further deteriorated the standard. Let the authorities ponder over this.

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

25. HUSAIN, M.M. Primary Ta'aleem (Primary Education) --- Nawai Waqt (Rawalpindi) September 10, 1980 (U).

Our planners and educator have not given due importance to the primary education. Primary education is the base and only on sound primary education. You can build any strong educational structure.

The teachers appointed for the primary level are generally matric. How a mere matriculate teacher can teach satisfactorily to the primary students? The number of teachers in primary schools is very small. As a result, sufficient

attention is not given to all the students. The inspection staff does not function properly. It has been observed that no inspection staff visits the institutions during the whole academic year. The present syllabus at the primary level also needs revision. The number of textbooks should be reduced.

26. NIAZI, Ghulam Yasin Khan. Ta'aleemi Idaron Mein Dakhley Ka Mas'ala (The Problem of Admission in Educational Institutions) --- Nawai Waqt (Rawalpindi) July 12, 1980 (U).

There are a number of primary and high schools whose conditions are very poor. People are not attracted to send their wards to such schools. Admission in these schools is not a problem. The problem of admission is faced in cases of good schools and the problem is very serious. The only solution is to improve the conditions of poor schools. When good schools are available in the locality no one would go for other schools. In order to ease the situation, the Government needs to pay immediate attention to the basic requirements of such schools whose buildings are not in good conditions, where tables and chairs are not available and other facilities are absent. If conditions of these schools are improved and qualified teachers are recruited, there is no reason why people would not rush to these schools.

27. NIAZI, Ghulam Yasin Khan. Primary Aur Sanvi Ta'aleem (Primary and Secondary Education) --- Nawai Waqt (Rawalpindi) September 18, 1980 (U).

With the opening of the proposed Islamic University, the total number of the Universities in Pakistan would come to fourteen. Out of which three are technical while eleven are non-technical. The total annual budget of these universities will be more or less 600 million rupees. Most of the developing countries are spending more money on primary, secondary and technical education than higher education. In Pakistan, however, the position is different. We are spending more money on university and college education than primary and secondary education. In spite of the fact that more money is being spent on higher education, yet the standard of education is constantly declining. The basic cause for the decline is that we are building the edifice of higher education on the weak foundation of primary and secondary education. Perhaps this is the main reason that Pakistan is still an under-developed country in respect of education. The present situation demands that more importance should be given to primary and secondary education. Unless this is done we would continue to face chaos in the field of education.

28. QURESHI, Sabir Husain. Sanvi Ta'aleemi Board, Rawalpindi (Secondary Education Board, Rawalpindi) --- Nawai Waqt (Rawalpindi) July 16, 1980 (U).

The function of Rawalpindi Board is restricted to only four districts. However, the administrative staff is housed in four different buildings, and as a result expenditure has gone very high. This expenditure is met by the tuition fee deposited by the poor parents for their wards. Frequent enhancement in tuition fee cannot be stopped, unless unnecessary expenditures are curtailed by the Board. Then there are so many malpractices in the administration of examination. Matric results are leaked before hand. Invigilators are appointed according to the whims of the authorities. The defective planning often results in the confusion during examinations. It is the duty of the Government to set up an enquiry committee to examine the malpractices of the Board. If no immediate steps are taken, the situation might become uncontrolable.

29. SIDDIQI, Atiqur Rahman. Primary Ta'aleem (Primary Education) --- Nawai Waqt (Rawalpindi) July 23, 1980 (U).

One of the causes for the deterioration of the standard of education is the absence of inspection teams. It is high time that the program of inspection is again started. Although the primary education is of utmost importence, but generally little attention is paid to it. The buildings of most of the primary schools are dilapidated and the conditions that exist there are unhygenic.

Some suggestions for the improvement of primary education which if implemented would help improve are presented: 1. Every Tehsil of the district should be divided into different centers and in each center there should not be more than twenty schools. 2. The powers of inspection team should not be curtailed. 3. The inspection team should see how the teachers are working. The inspection team should note down the problems and difficulties of the teachers. 5. One inspection team should not be kept at one place more than three years.

HIGHER EDUCATION

30. AHMAD, Masood. Registration of Private Students --- Morning News (Karachi) July 27, 1980.

From this year, the University of Karachi has made it compulsory for all applicants to the university for registration

as private candidates of B.A. Part I, to submit permanent resident certificate alongwith their applications. This is the first time that a University in Pakistan is asking for permanent resident certificate from its applicants for registration as private candidates of B.A. (Part I). This condition is causing immense hardship to all the concerned students and their parents. It is because the procedure for obtaining this certificate is very cumbersome and involves a lot of documentation. It is requested that the University Registration Authorities should either abolish the condition of submitting permanent residential certificate or extend the last date for submission of completed applications by at least one month.

31. AKBAR, Mohammad. College Education --- Pakistan Times (Rawalpindi) July 14, 1980.

Teachers today do not take the profession of teaching seriously. New teachers who need some preparation due to lack of experience, do not come fully prepared in the class. Lecturers with five to ten years' teaching experience need little preparation, but due to their over-confidence and security of job, they have no interest in work and often leave out the basic things of the subject for the students to study at home. Another important duty of the teachers which they ignore is to check the student's home-work. If the teachers perform this duty honestly and diligently there would be no need left for private tuition. Paradoxical it may seem, but it is a fact that educational standards are falling rapidly due to the sense of security the teachers have acquired over the years as a result of nationalization of colleges. Previously there was competition among colleges and everybody tried to show good results to become permanent.

32. CHAUDHRY, Shafqat. Varsity Jobs --- Pakistan Times (Rawalpindi) July 30, 1980.

One wonders why the universities in Pakistan keep giving a false impression of talent-hunting for senior teaching positions. Advertisements of various universities appear once or twice a year in the national dailies indicating the same vacant situations every time. The case of the Bahauddin Zakaria University, Multan, and the Islamic University, Bahawalpur, are particularly glaring, because they have advertised the same vacant situations time and again, yet actually have not made any appointments against them. In some cases, the universities, even did hold the interviews and presumeably had the recommendations of their selection boards. The number of vacant positions in different

subjects as shown in the advertisement reflect the predicament of several departments.

33. HUSAIN, Zahid. Denationalized Colleges --- Morning News (Karachi) September 16, 1980.

There are few questions which need apt answers from those who are confusing the formation of the Board of Governors with denationalization. The fact is that the Ordinance, under which the Board of Governors has been appointed, is not a new one, but dates back to 1960. It was promulgated and implemented in NED Government Engineering College in 1973. The NED College remained a Government College until it was upgraded to a University. The Ordinance had a magic effect on the atmosphere of the college. Students' problems were solved on the spot and there has never been any strike. Teaching standards were raised. Efficiency of teachers improved due to their complete satisfaction about their promotion.

ISLAMIC EDUCATION

34. GORAYA, Mohammad Yousuf. Ihteram-e-Ta'aleem (Respect of Education) --- In: Maqalaat-e-Sham-e-Hamdard, 133-151, Karachi, Hamdard Academy, 1980 (U).

The meaning of the word respect is explained in the light of the Islamic teachings. The respect of education demands the utilization of all available resources for the propagation and dissemination of knowledge and taking all measures for eradication of illiteracy. The importance and respect of education is universally accepted. However, in Islamspecial emphasis has been laid to the acquisition of knowledge. The revelation from the God began with the word'read'. Belief in Islam and the acquisition of knowledge are one and the same thing.

35. ANEES, Munawar Ahmad and ATHAR, Alia Nasreen. Educational Thought in Islam --- Hamdard Islamicus (Karachi) Vol. III (2): 47-77. Summer, 1980.

The Muslim tradition of scholarship has left indelible marks on the annals of human intellectual endeavors. The Muslim scholarship deserves a careful examination, so as to determine the influence that shaped this powerful movement.

There can be no doubt that the teachings of the Holy Quran and the Sunna of the Prophet were the main sources for the growth of Muslim scholarship. A brief discussion is made of the contribution of these two sources on Muslim education. Some mention is made of the development of educational institutions in Islam, followed by a discussion on educational theories propounded by Muslim philosophers like Al-Farabi and Al-Ghazali.

36. HASHMI, Tufail. Pakistan Mein Dini Ta'aleem Ki Zaroorat (The Need for Religious Education in Pakistan) --- Jang (Rawalpindi) July 7, 1980 (U).

Two parallel systems of education are in vogue, one is religious education and the other is modern education. With the establishment of Pakistan, more emphasis was laid on the modern education. Religious education was always overlooked, whenever national educational policies were introduced. It is for the first time that the Government has realized the importance and utility of religious education and a number of reformative steps have been introduced. What is now needed is to introduce scientific and technical course in Madressahs. What is also needed is to introduce compulsory religious education in schools and colleges. It is a happy news that the University Grant Commission has decided to make Islamiat as compulsory subject in all classes of B.A., B.Sc. and M.A. and M.Sc.

37. SIDDIQI, Ali Ausat. Ahd-e-Abbasi Mein Ilmi Taraqqi (Development of Learning During Abbasid Period) --- In: Islami Nizam-e-Ta'aleem, 167-189. Karachi, Tahir Sons. 1980 (U).

The Abbasid period is considered the golden era of Muslim history in the field of education and learning. Many rulers of the dynasty were great patrons of knowledge and learning and they encouraged the scholars and made efforts in the spread of education. So much so that the capital of the Abbasid Caliphate became the seat of learning for the entire civilized world. From every part of the world the scholars thronged the capital. It is the period when the Greek world of learning was revived and the whole literature was translated into Arabic.

The details of the development of education during the period is described under the headings: 1) patronage of knowledge by Abbasid caliphs; 2) special features of the Abbasid period; 3) mosques as centers of education; 4) establishment of schools; 5) teaching method; 6) curriculum; 7) overall review.

38. SIDDIQI, Ali Ausat. Ahd-e-Nabavi Ka Ta'aleemi Nizam (Education System During Prophet Mohammad) --- In: Islami Nizam-e-Ta'aleem, 118-133. Karachi, Tahir Sons. 1980 (U).

Every education system reflects the needs of the time and so the education system during Prophet Mohammad was based on the needs of the new emerging Muslim society. Prophet Mohammad himself was a teacher and he taught the message of Islam to all Muslims. The main requirement of education during Prophet Mohammad's time was to know the reading and the writing. During the early period of his life the Prophet could not pay proper attention to the spread of education. However, after the migration to Medina things changed and the Prophet gave special attention to the education of Muslims.

Salient features of education during the period are described under the headings: 1) the school of Suffa; 2) principle of general education; 3) mosques as centers of education; 4) method of teaching; 5) education supervision; and 6) curriculum.

39. SIDDIQI, Ali Ausat. Dour-e-Banu Ummayyia Ki Ilmi Taraqqi (Development of Learning During Ummayyid Period) --- In: Islami Nizam-e-Ta'aleem, 155-166. Karachi, Tahir Sons, 1980 (U).

During the Ummayyid period education and educators received little patronage by the Government. However, the followers and followers of the followers of the Prophet and scholars paid special attention to the spread of education. Scholars formed their own schools of education, along with Maktabs. Mosques were still the main schooling place. With the spread of Muslim empire, the Arabs came into contact with non-Arab nations and new branches of knowledge became the part of education system of the Muslims.

The details of the educational progress during Ummayyid period are described under the headings: 1) educational efforts; 2) mosques as centers of education; 3) method of teaching; 4) curriculum; and 5) overall review.

40. SIDDIQI, Ali Ausat. Islami Aur Ladeeni Ta'aleem (Islamic and Secular Education) --- In: Islami Nizam-e-Ta'aleem, 44-61. Karachi, Tahir Sons. 1980 (U).

Islam is a complete way of life and it covers the entire human behavior from the cradle to the grave, including education. In Islam there is no difference between worldly affairs and

religious affairs. Every human action and behavior should be based on Islamic teachings. So in Islam there is nothing like religious education and secular education.

The subject is discussed under the headings: 1) reasons in distinguishing education as secular education and religious education; 2) effects of secular education; 3) historical study of secular education; and 4) basic difference in Islamic and secular education.

41. SIDDIQI, Ali Ausat. Islami Tasawwur-e-Zindegi (Islamic Concept of Life) --- In: Islami Nizam-e-Ta'aleem, 9-12. Karachi, Tahir Sons. 1980 (U).

The education system of a nation reflects its basic ideology and thinking. This basic ideology is never changed. The educayion system of a nation is evolved around its ideology. With the change in ideology and basic objectives, the nation becomes dead. The Muslims as a nation conquered the world and remained in that position till they were true to their ideology. It is therefore necessary to be clear about the ideology and basic objectives, and evolve the education system in order to achieve the basic goals.

The writer has explained the meaning of Islam and has discussed the concept of life according to Islam. It is followed by the explanation of the Islamic education system. Some mention is also made of the new education policy of 1978, which is specially prepared on the basis of Islamic concept of life.

42. SIDDIQI, Ali Ausat. Khilafat-e-Rashida Ka Nizam-e-Ta'aleem (Education System of Pious Caliphate) --- In: Islami Nizam-e-Ta'aleem, 134-154. Karachi, Tahir Sons. 1980 (U).

During the period of Prophet Mohammad every effort was made to educate the illiterate Arabs and these efforts were continued during the period of Pious Caliphs. All of them continued with the Prophet's mission and considered the spread of education as their sacred duty. Basically the education system remained the same and it revolved around the teaching of Holy Quran and Hadith. The Muslims were taught to read and write, in order to fully understand the message of Islam.

The details of the education set up during the Pious Caliphate are described under the headings: 1) educational efforts; 2) educational administration; 3) educational supervision; 4) curriculum; and 5) overall view.

43. SIDDIQI, Ali Ausat. Maqasid-e-Ta'aleem (Aims of Education) --- In: Islami Nizam-e-Ta'aleem, 62-90. Karachi, Tahir Sons. 1980 (U).

Every act in the world has some purpose and aim behind it. Without pre-determined aim, nothing can be achieved. Education has a vital role in making or destroying a nation. An aimless education will definitely destroy a nation. It is this importance of aims in education that in every age philosophers and educators pondered over the subject and defined the real aims of education. Some important theories on aims of education are presented. Some favored development of the individual as the main aim of education and some favored the development of the society as the main aim of education.

In Islam the aim of education is both the development of the individual as well as the development of the society. The writer has discussed in some details the Islamictheory on educational aims.

44. SIDDIQI, Ali Ausat. Quran-o-Hadith Ki Roshni Mein Ta'aleem Ka Mafhoom Aur Ahmiyat (The Meaning of Education and Its Importance According to Quran-o-Hadith) --- In: Islami Nizam-e-Ta'aleem, 23-43. Karachi, Tahir Sons. 1980 (U).

The society the Islam wants to build requires every individual to be educated. In fact the promotion of education is the promotion of Islam. The individual will be a true Muslim if his education is based on the tenets of Islam.

The concept of education is discussed in some detail, followed by the special features of Islamic education. The Islamic concept of education is further discussed in some detail under the headings: 1) the concept of knowledge; 2) aims of education; and 3) balance between individualism and collectiveism.

LANGUAGES, TEACHING OF

45. AHMAD, Shakil. New B.A. Syllabus --- Pakistan Times (Rawalpindi) September 13, 1980.

Recent changes in English syllabus for B.A. do not bear much significance. Haphazard changes will produce no results. We have to determine our objective in English teaching. Spoken language should be the principal objective in language teaching. Speech is the primary form of language; writing is secondary to it and derived from it. But our educationists are reluctant to

accept this fact. In various examinations, especially B.A., at least 25% marks should be allocated to speaking skill and listening comprehension. The process of education can become more pragmatic and interesting with the introduction of advanced techniques for teaching English effectively. If we want to teach English as a living and functional language, we do not have to impose on our students centuries-old novels and poems. We have to adopt such courses as are designed for the specific purpose of teaching the language spoken and written in this last quarter of the century.

46. CHAUDHRY, M.A. New B.A. Syllabus --- Pakistan Times (Rawalpindi) August 16, 1980.

Like before, a few changes in the contents of English syllabus for B.A. students have been suggested. The number of papers has been reduced from three to two and the number of books has also been brought down to three. The purpose behind the teaching of English as a living and functional language can hardly be achieved through this trivial change. Such changes made in the past on many occasions have met a sad end. Any course of English which is centered on the literary classics without much thought as to how such studies are of use in the teaching and learning of this language is bound to fail and frustrate the aims for which English is being taught in this country. These changes in contents should be duly supplemented by language-based exercises which are helpful in teaching and testing all the four skills, namely, listening, speaking, reading and writing.

47. GHANI, Nasim. New B.A. Syllabus --- Pakistan Times (Rawalpindi) August 24, 1980.

The exclusion of precis-writing from the B.A. syllabus will not be a step in the right direction. This is perhaps the only question that helps the examiner assess the student's power of comprehension and expression at the same time. The proposed changes are of a very drastic nature. Curtail the number of textbooks by all means, but to a reasonable extent. Any drastic cut in the existing number of textbooks will adversely affect the learning process. It is wrong to think, that mere enhancement of total marks from 70 to 100 for grammar and composition paper will improve the student's power of expression and knowledge of English. Students may welcome this change as it will reduce their burden and make them easy-going.

MEDICAL EDUCATION

48. AHMAD, Anwar. Aik Aur Medical College Ki Zaroorat (Need for One More Medical College) --- Akhbar-e-Khawateen (Karachi) September 27, 1980 (U).

The planning to raise the status of Jinnah Post Graduate Medical Center as a University is under consideration. The project of Agha Khan Hospital and Medical College in Karachi is also under way. Despite this, Karachi needs one more Medical College. In view of increase in population, the existing medical colleges in Karachi are not enough to cope with the situation. What is also necessary, is to open a separate Medical College for Women in Karachi. There is not a single medical college exclusively for women.

It is further necessary to improve the prevailing conditions in the existing medical colleges. Students are facing a lot many problems because of the lack of facilities and amenities. More attention is needed to raise the standard of medical teaching.

49. NASREEN, Jamila. Medical College Admissions --- Morning News (Karachi) September 6, 1980.

It is a matter of regret that the undeserving children of the aristocracy are being nominated to the medical colleges. A number of seats are reserved in the medical colleges to safeguard the interest of certain classes. It is true, the merit lists for admission are prepared in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed. However, behind the scene, the possibility of inadvertent ommission cannot be ruled out. Perhaps it is because of this that some undeserving youngsters with poor academic record **are** admitted to the medical colleges each year. They get their educational grooming at least for five years from the public revenue.

50. SHALLWANI, Pir Mohammad. Medical Colleges --- Dawn (Karachi) July 16, 1980.

There are five medical colleges in Sind and all students upto final year require journals for their practical work. At present, for each college and for each subject the journals are printed by various publishers at different places at the instance of the heads of the departments concerned. It is intriguing to note that the prices of these journals vary in

each subject in each medical college. When the curriculum of all the medical colleges in the country is the same, it is not understood why the journals should be different in each medical college with price variations? To circumvent the heavy margin of profit charged by the book-sellers and publishers on these journals, it is suggested that the Provincial Government controlling the medical colleges should get these journals printed at Government Presses or elsewhere and distribute them through the college authorities at nominal prices.

51. SUHAIL, Sadiq Amin. Pakistan Mein Medical Ki Ta'aleem Kay Masa'il (Problems of Medical Education in Pakistan) --- Nawai Waqt (Rawalpindi) July 30, 1980 (U).

The present system of admission in medical colleges is very difficult, particularly in such regions where quota system is strictly followed. This system has deteriorated the standard of medical education throughout the country. Apart from quota system, recommendations and other unfair methods are adopted. Another problem is non-existence of upto date and well-organized library. There is not a single medical college in the country, where fully equipped library does exist. The dearth of important medical text-books is another problem. Even if the books are available then the prices are too high. The delay in holding examination has become order of the day. It would be better if semester system is also introduced in medical colleges. This will help eliminate most of the problems.

SCIENCE EDUCATION

52. HASHMI, Z.A., National Science Council of Pakistan --- The Varsities (Karachi) Vol. IV(i): 22-28, January-February, 1979.

The National Science Council of Pakistan was established in 1961. The Charter of the Council was revised in 1973. This revision made its membership wider, its functions more broad-based, and placed it at the apex of six Research Councils in the country.

The Council performs mainly through its standing adhoc committees and expert panels comprising eminent scientists, technologists, engineers in relevant disciplines. Some of the important current activities of the Council are briefly mentioned in this article.

The working of the Council has been described under the headings: 1) National Science and Technology Policy; 2) Werkshop on national science and technology policy - planning and

implementation; 3) fifth five-year plan; 4) United Nation conference on science and technology 1979; 5) review of research in major fields related to economic and social development; 6) review and up-dating of the protein committee report 1968; 7) social sciences committee; 8) international liaison; 9) R.C.D. Science Foundation; 10) creation of a foundation for S&T of Islamic countries; and 11) collection and dissemination of science and technology information and data.

TEACHERS

53. BAQAR, Mohammad. Ihteram-e-Ustaad (Respect of Teachers) --- In: Maqalaat-e-Sham-e-Hamdard, 78-84, Karachi. Hamdard Academy. 1980 (U).

Teachers in our past history had always enjoyed high respect and esteem. Muslim rulers always patronized education and learning and bestowed precious gifts on teachers and accorded them high esteem in the kingdom. Even in the modern world teachers are highly respected in a number of countries. Unfortunately, in our country, teachers have lost all respect in the society.

It is a fact that teachers can only get respect in the society, if they fulfil their responsibilities of imparting knowledge conscientiously. Unfortunately, the education system, we inherited from the Britishers failed to provide any inspiration to our teachers. The sad conduct of our teachers resulted in the present disrespect of this honourable profession. However, it is also pointed out that it is the duty of the students to pay due respect to their teachers.

54. NADVI, Ghulam Shabbir. Asateza Kay Waqar Ka Mas'ala (The Problem of Teachers' Prestige) --- Nawai Waqt (Rawalpindi) July 23, 1980 (U).

Suggestions are put forward for enhancing the prestige of the teachers in the community: 1) Each teacher at every stage should be awarded the grade according to his educational and training qualifications. 2) Grade No. 17 should be awarded to the teachers who are M.A. B.Ed. or M.A., M.Ed. 3) Present in-service teachers should be given preference for higher secondary schools. 4) The service structure should be changed in a way that the teachers could continue to get promotion.

If the above suggestions are put into practical shape, it is hoped that the teachers would not feel frustrated and would work for the promotion of education.

55. RAHMAN, Khalilur. Ma'ashray Mein Asateza Ka Maqam (The Place of Teachers in the Society) --- Jang (Rawalpindi) July 22, 1980 (U).

Teachers do not have the status in the society they deserve, and they feel frustrated because of it. It is the reason that they pay little attention to their profession. The change of education policies will not produce any results, if teachers, who are considered as the backbone of education, are not satisfied. Our teachers specially the primary class teachers feel that they belong to the category of third class citizens in the society. With this feeling how can they give their heart and soul to their profession. In order to supplement their income, they look for private tuition. The situation is all the more pitiable in rural areas. When the teachers see that menials earn much more than what they do, they feel frustrated. This frustration affects them mentally and psychologically. Therefore it is necessary that the pay of teachers is increased.

TEACHING METHODS AND MEDIA

56. ALAM, Husne. Problems of Motivation and Self-interest in Classroom --- Dawn (Karachi) July 4, 1980.

The effects of poor and faulty teaching and negligence on the part of learners can be seen at its peak at the examination centers and in the answer books of the examinees. The invigilators cooperate not only by passivity but also by answering questions or even by allowing the answers of the best candidates to become available to others. As for the answer books, it becomes a painful ordeal for an examiner to go through the pages.

It is necessary to motivate the students, make them interested in what is going on in the classes, draw and sustain their attention, bring out their best capabilities, inspire them to use their intelligence to think and solve problems with one another's cooperation. It is really the job of specialists and dedicated teachers to devise ways and means to motivate the enormous numbers in the classrooms and to prevent malpractices and massive failures in examinations.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

57. AHMAD, Shakil. Engineering Admission --- Pakistan Times (Rawalpindi) August 20, 1980.

The University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore, and the

Institute of Chemical Engineering, Punjab University, have announced admission dates, after spoiling one complete year of the students. The classes were scheduled to start in October 1979, which are now starting in October 1980. The last admissions were made in September 1978. During this interval of more than two years, the boards of intermediate and secondary education of the Punjab have announced three results. Admissions made on the basis of these three examinations will make the number of candidates very high, and many candidates waiting for admissions since 1978 may not be selected. The Engineering University has since long been selecting candidates on the basis of two examinations, annual and supplementary, the same practice should be continued this year.

58. SHAH, Azhar Hussain. Technical College --- Dawn (Karachi) July 27, 1980.

The Government College of Technology, Karachi has completed 25 years of its existence and preparations are being made to celebrate its Silver Jubilee. Paradoxically, the authorities have decided to spend huge amounts on the celebration of Silver Jubilee, instead of spending the same on its uplifts. This college which was established in 1955, is the largest technical college in Asia. At the time of its establishment, there were only three technologies in this college. Now, there are twelve. Unfortunately, this premier technical institution has not received the attention of the authorities it deserved and is, consequently, facing numerous problems. The machinery in almost each technology has outlived its utility and either needs extensive repairs or total replacement. Similarly, the library of the college lacks the required number of books on relevant subjects. For all this, funds are required. Instead of more funds, even the usual grant of Rs. 400,000 has been reduced to 100,000 this year. This state of affairs need immediate attention by the authorities.

TEXTBOOKS

59. ALI, Amanat. School Text-books --- Dawn (Karachi) July 19, 1980.

There is a general complaint about the text-books prescribed in our schools and colleges. With regard to richness of contents, illustrations, figures, pictures and diagrams and the wide range of graded exercises for varying levels of intelligence and abilities which we notice in the imported books used in other developing countries, we are very much disappointed if we

compare them with the text-books which our children are reading. Most of our text-books are conventional in style and presentation and it is very difficult to modernize them in the light of latest techniques of text-book production. When the Government discovered that there is a lot of money in text-book production and noticed a few lapses on the part of a couple of publishers, this commercial-cum-industrial undertaking was nationalized by setting up Text-Book Boards under the Education Department. The results were the same as in other taken-over industries and commercial organizations. A thorough appraisal of the system of text-book production is now over due. The Government have necessary records of success or failure both when it was in private sector and after nationalization.

WOMEN'S EDUCATION

60. UGC - Study Group Survey View. Women's Universities --- The Varsities (Karachi) Vol. IV (1): 3-9. January-February, 1979.

As recommended by the National Educational Policy - 1978, it is decided to establish two women's universities at Lahore and Karachi from the next year. In September 1977 the University Grants Commission was asked by the Government to prepare a feasibility report on the establishment of women's universities. Accordingly, the U.G.C. appointed a committee to prepare the feasibility report on the proposal. The Committee visited important educational institutions and interviewed a cross section of the public, including the principals of Women's Colleges, lecturers and student representatives.

The main portion of the report is reproduced in this article under the headings: 1) the interviews; 2) the proposal; 3) questionnaire; 4) arguments for the proposal; 5) arguments against the proposal; 6) rationale of the proposal; and 7) recommendations.

61. WAHID, Syed Abdul. Khawateen Ki Ta'aleem Kay Liye Mansoobabandi (Planning for Female Education) --- Jang (Rawalpindi) August 2, 1980 (U).

The planning for female education needs recognition of a separate status for women. The subjects like: house hold, home economics, engineering, psychology, basic principles of management, hygiene, interior decoration can be specified for women. There is no denying the fact that women can do better in electronics, computer and architecture. They can also play

an important role in economics and social fields. It is a matter of great regret that hitherto no planning has been done for women in our country. They go through the text books just to pass the examinations. If female students are given a wide choice in the selection of subjects, the better will be for the country. Half of the population of the country consists of female and we cannot neglect them. The need of the day is proper planning for female education.

GENERAL

62. AHMAD, Nizamuddin. Ta'aleemi Inhetaat (Educational Deterioration) --- Nawai Waqt (Rawalpindi) July 2, 1980 (U).

No concrete suggestions are comming to improve the falling standard of education. Our educationists are not aware of the causes of deterioration in education and the increasing rate of failure. The syllabus is prepared without consulting the working teachers. Some suggestions for improving the educational standard are given: 1) The age limit to join education department should be waived in case of ladies. 2) Government should keep constant watch on the administration of private schools. 3) Instead of opening new schools and colleges every year, attention should be paid to improve the condition and standard of the existing schools and colleges. 4) The selection of teachers should be based on merit. 5) minimum five year stay in service should be made compulsory for a teacher. 6) A section should be established in the education department where teachers could send their suggestions for improving the standard of education.

63. BILAL, Faiq. Me'yar-e-Ta'aleem (The Standard of Education) --- Jang (Rawalpindi) August 23, 1980 (U).

The responsibility for the deterioration in the standard of education should be equally shared by the students, the teachers and the parents. The students have little interest in studies. When they can pass the examination by the use of unfair means, then why should they waste their time in study. Most of our teachers are also not sincere to their profession. Courses are not complete during the academic year. They come to the class just to pass their time and are more attracted to private tuition in order to supplement their income. Parents have little interest in their wards. They do not know whether their wards prepare for the examinations.

The education standard can only improve if all the three

realise their responsibilities. A great deal of responsibility lies on the teachers. If they are sincere and devoted to their profession, they can help in raising the standard of education.

64. HUSAIN, Khawja Tajummul. Pakistan Ka Ta'aleemi Mahaul (Educational Atmosphere of Pakistan) --- Nawai Waqt (Rawalpindi) July 4, 1980 (U).

It is unfortunate that even after 32 years of our independence, we have not succeeded in introducing a well planned education system. We are still following the imported system of education which has little regard to our needs and aspirations. Semester system was introduced following the successful results in the developed countries. But while introducing the system, the necessary pre-requisit of the system were not arranged which, are essential for the success of the semester system. The result is the failure of the system. The Punjab University has already scrapped the system, while Karachi University will do the same very soon. The present system of education has not helped the students to compete with the students of other developed countries. Immediate attention is needed to improve the system of education.

65. JAMEEL, Mohammad. Waldein, Talaba Aur Asateza (Parents, Students and Teachers) --- Jang (Rawalpindi) August 12, 1980 (U).

Parents and teachers are equally responsible for the behavior of students. If parents do not keep watch on their wards they are likely to go astray. Same is the case with the teachers. It has been observed that students take advantage of the leniency of their teachers. Both the parents and the teachers have to be very strict in discharging their responsibilities. In order to see that the teachers discharge their duties honestly and faithfully, an inspection team from the education department must visit the institutions regularly. This system was strictly followed in the past, but now it is abondoned resulting in the slackness on the part of the teachers.

66. MAHMOOD, Tariq. Girta Hua Me'yaar-e-Ta'aleem (Fall in the Standard of Education) --- Jang (Rawalpindi) July 29, 1980 (U).

The fall in the standard of education and the increased number of unsuccessful students in the examinations have made the education system questionable. Attempts to reform the education system have failed. Who is responsible for the deterioration in the standard of education and what are the causes which have detracted our students from education? In this connection the

role of parents and the teachers is very important. If both the parents and the teachers give proper attention to the education of students, there is no reason why education standard will not improve. Another cause for the fall in the standard of education is the unbalanced syllabus. The present syllabus is not in accordance with our national aspirations. English as a medium of instruction has also increased the percentage of failures.

67. MALIK, Kahkashan. Hamara Nizam-e-Ta'aleem (Our Education System) --- Jang (Rawalpindi) July 12, 1980 (U).

No education policy till now has helped to stop the fast deterioration in the standard of education. Still the educational scene is full of problems. The first step which we have to take is the introduction of one system of education for the whole country. The step will improve the standard of education. No one institution should be reserved for a certain class of children. All children whether they belong to affluent society or to poor class should be allowed to take admission in all institutions. Subjects like chemistry, physics and biology should be made compulsory for all students. Technical education should also be made compulsory. All the secondary institutions should have the right to hold examinations. To get admission in a college or a university, the student must be tested. Unless he gets through the test, he should not get admission. Every student must study the science and arts subjects. These steps might help improve the standard of education in the long run.

68. NAJMUDDIN, S.M. Academic Freedom --- Dawn (Karachi) September 19, 1980.

A University is an institution where through experiments and speculation creative activity of the highest order is carried on. Those who are engaged in it must be free in their efforts. Impediments in the form of administrative control or financial restrictions from outside cannot but stultify the growth of the institution. In an ideological State, such as Pakistan, which owes its existence to the ideology of Islam, the effort of the universities must be harnessed to the service of the ideology. A university should normally stand aloof from the active politics. Participation in active politics retards academic efforts.

69. NASIM, Raja Mohammad. Ta'aleemi Inhetaat (Educational Deterioration) --- Nawai Waqt (Rawalpindi) September 3, 1980 (U).

The basic cause for the deterioration in education is the fact

that every year or after every two years the syllabus is changed obviously with the intention of improving the standard of education. However, the results are always contrary. Not only that the standard is falling, discipline of the educational institutions is gradually on decline. Students have no respect for their teachers. The responsibility for this state of affairs rests on both the students and the teachers. Parents also cannot be excluded from their responsibilities.

Politics have also affected the standard of education. Every institution is infested with politics. Teachers also take part in students' politics. The standard of education will not improve if this situation continues.

70. SULTANA, Anwar. Hamen Aik Nae Ta'aleemi Nizam Ki Zaroorat Hai (We Need a New System of Education) --- Nawai Waqt (Rawalpindi) September 17, 1980 (U).

The present system of education has become so outdated that it has lost its value completely. It is a fact that we never tried to change the present system and prepare a new system one in line with the requirements and needs of the nation. This has resulted in the fall of education standard. Majority of **our** students have lost interest in their education. Their only objective is to pass the examination by hook or by crook.

Not only the system of education needs immediate change, but also system of examination. The present system of examination helps students to learn use of unfair means in the examination hall.

EXAMINATIONS (Special Section)

71. ALI, Akram. Ta'aleemi Board Ka Imtehan University Imtehanat Say Bhi Mahnga Hai. (Examination of Educational Board is Costlier than University Examinations) --- Nawai Waqt (Rawalpindi) August 20, 1980 (U).

It is not understood why the Board receives 81 rupees and 86 rupees respectively from the arts and science students. What is more, if a student wants to appear in one paper only, he will have to pay the full fee. All the students do not belong to our affluent society. Majority of them come from poor family. The following suggestions have been made in this regard: 1) The Board should revise the present admission fee. 2) Those students who fail in more than two papers in the

examination held in spring, should not be allowed to take part in the examination that will be held in autumn. 3) Board must have complete faith on the head masters of the secondary schools. 4) A representative of headmasters should be elected in the Secondary Education Board. 5) The Secondary Education Board must treat the headmasters and other teachers equally. And while assigning the responsibilities of examinations to the teachers, the opinion of headmasters must be respected. 6) At present there are five Boards in the Punjab. Their employees should not be transferred from one place to the other.

72. ARIF, Abdullah. Semester Sistem Ko Kamiab Banaya Ja Sakta Hai (Semester System Can Be Made Successful) --- Akhbar-e-Khawateen (Karachi) June 28, July 4, 1980 (U).

Efforts are being made to discontinue the semester system from the Karachi University. Views in favor and against are appearing in the newspapers. Whatever defects shown in the system are all due to bad planning. We have not analysed dispassionately the merits and demerits and bad aspects of the system and yet we are making hue and cry to abolish it. All the decisions concerning education should be made on the national level and should not be left to the Academic Councils. Semester system is being practiced successfully in many countries. Under this system the use of unfair means, in examinations, is not possible. One has to work very hard to pass examinations. Efforts should be made to remove the defects of the system, if there are any.

73. AZIM, Mohammad. Ta'aleem Ki Behtari Kay Liye Chand Tajaveez (Some Suggestions for Improving Education) --- Nawai Waqt (Rawalpindi) August 20, 1980 (U).

There are general complaints that question papers are leaked out before the schedule date of examination. The use of unfair means in the examination centers is also rampant. Even the invigilators are involved in this affair. To eliminate these evils, a number of suggestions have been presented: 1) The headmaster of a school and the principal of a college should not hand over the question papers to any other person. If question papers are out even then, the responsibility goes to the head of the institutions. 2) The fee for the invigilators should be increased. 3) Last date for the acceptance of admission forms should be closed before the commencement of the examinations. 4) The printing of examination papers should be done in the Security Printing Press. 5) The senior most teachers or the headmasters should be appointed as the paper setters. 6) While preparing the date sheet headmasters of the

schools should be consulted. 7) Sufficient interval should be kept between difficult papers and date sheet must be published one month before the commencement of examination.

74. FAROOQI, Aslam. Semester Sistem - Tajrubay Ki Nakami (Semester System-Failure of an Experiment) --- Nawai Waqt (Rawalpindi) September 15, 1980 (U).

The Academic Council of the Punjab University have made the formal decision to abolish the semester system. This decision is not unprecedented. Because the University Senate and a number of committees have recommended in the same line. This situation is not limited to the Punjab University only. The system is also being criticised in other universities too. The University of Karachi has already decided to abolish this system. The experiment of the semester system was introduced some ten years back following the practice of the Western countries and particularly the United States. However, the initial requirements necessary for the system were not met. This resulted in failure of the system. This is not the position in the Punjab or the Karachi University alone. The semester system has not succeeded anywhere. It is suggested that the University Grants Commission should take the responsibility to frame a more comprehensive system which could be adopted by all the universities.

75. HASAN, Rashid. Semester Sistem (Semester System) --- Jang (Rawalpindi) July 19, 1980 (U).

During the last 33 years, a number of system were introduced in the educational institutions of the country. However, no system could work satisfactorily. The semester system was introduced at the level of university. This system is also being replaced. It is complained that teachers are not good and proper facilities are not available for successfully running the system. In the Engineering University, Taxila the semester system is being implemented successfully. Students are fully satisfied and the teachers are impartial. They are also satisfied with the existing library facilities. The system has made students more laborious. This system has eliminated the use of unfair means in the examination hall. Every student works hard and never thinks of using unfair means. In view of this, it would be a suicidal decision if the semester system is replaced by the old system.

76. HUSAIN, Altaf, Semester System --- Pakistan Times (Rawalpindi) September 24, 1980.

No doubt the semester system has failed but the real fault lies in the implementation of the system and not in the system itself. The system did work for six or seven years but its basic requirements were never fulfilled. For example, a well-equipped library was of fundamental importance to make it a success. Seminars and discussions were another essential of the system. Moreover, review committees were expected to keep a tab on the marking system, but no such committee ever worked in the Punjab University.

Under the semester system, a student is required to attend 75% lectures, but teachers do not bother to deliver even 50% lectures. So the whole blame does not lie on students. There is no doubt that partiality and favoritism are the major drawbacks of the semester system but these could be checked with honest and God-fearing teachers. The success of a system depends on the individuals who run it.

77. HUSAIN, Iftikhar. Peshawar Varsity --- Pakistan Times (Rawalpindi) July 10, 1980.

The allegation regarding the large-scale use of unfair means in the University of Peshawar examinations are totally baseless. The university is being run smoothly and the examinations are being conducted in a proper way as in the past. That the answer-books are being smuggled outside the examination-halls and cheating is being done with the help of invigilator/ supervisory staff is a pure lie. The supervisory staff consists of honourable university teachers, who have conducted many examinations in the past and were never blamed for such malpractices. Even for paper-setting this year a new method has been adopted by the University which is unique in the country and leaves no scope for leakage. Just an hour before the examination starts the question paper is checked and given a final shape by two concerned professors; after that it is cyclo-styled and delivered by the same professors to the superintendent of the examination hall.

78. KHAN, Alam. Semester System --- Pakistan Times (Rawalpindi) September 16, 1980.

The University of the Punjab has followed the Karachi University example and announced the abolition of the semester system as a procedure of instruction and examination. When

the semester system was recommended by our educationists and accepted by the Government a decade ago, some of the problems central to its functioning had remained unexplained. The animus against the malfunctions of the traditional system was too strong to allow a dispassionate assessment of the new experiment. The system was adopted with a number of provisos and promises. It was pointed out that the system would work only with the help of well-stocked libraries. All these promises were not fulfilled and the semester system kept dragging along on the foundations provided by the old examination procedures. The quality of instruction remained the same. The libraries did not improve, latest research sources needed for semester work were not made available. Subjective assessment in fact became easier under the new system than it was under the old, which could be challenged to some extent.

79. KHAN, Nisar Mohammad. Peshawar Varsity --- Pakistan Times (Rawalpindi) July 5, 1980.

The examinations being conducted these days by the Peshawar University or the Peshawar Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education have become a farce. Large-scale cheating, copying, mutual consultation, smuggling of solved answer-books and even leakage of question-papers have become the order of the day. Students belonging to influential families select examination halls of their own choice,where the staff is helpful. The maximum amount of cheating is resorted to in the F.Sc., (Pre-Medical and Pre-Engineering) examinations. Maximum help is given to the students with good connection in the practical examination, where it is much easier to approach the concerned examiner.

It is suggested that: 1) the marks obtained in practical examinations be excluded from the aggregate, 2) the answer-books be checked by the teaching staff of some other university board; and 3) the superintendents of examination halls in future should belong to some other university/board.

80. KHAN, Tahir Mahmood. Semester Sistam (Semester System) --- Nawai Waqt (Rawalpindi) September 24, 1980 (U).

The standard of education is constantly falling. The introduction of the semester system has further helped in this deterioration. In fact, the semester system has miserably failed in this country. It is a good news that the Punjab University has decided to do away with this system.

In spite of the fact that the semester system has caused much damage to our education, still there are people who favor it

and want to retain. There might be some merits in this system, but the list of demerits is too long. The system has corrupted both the teachers and the students. The teachers have too much power in their hands and can fail or pass students on their whims. Moreover, the semester system requires heavy expenditure, which is beyond our meagre resources.

81. OSMUND, B. Education and Exams. --- Pakistan Times (Rawalpindi) August 17, 1980.

Despite many preventive measures taken to root out corruption in examinations, no tangible results have been achieved yet. The present examination system favors answers directly and verbatim from text-books. The students who are used to parrot-like memorizing reproduce such answers or copy them word for word from textbooks smuggled into examination halls. A creative teacher or a creative student has no place in the present system of examination. Corruption can be stopped if creative work is given due importance. Along with change in examination system, a radical reorganization of the present system of education is also necessary.

82. PERVEEN, Anwar. Imtehan (Examination) --- Nawai Waqt (Rawalpindi) August 6, 1980 (U).

Due attention is being paid to improve the standard of education. However, the old system of examination is still the same. Both the teacher and the taught still believe in memorization of answers. This is the memory test and not the merit test of a student. By memorization, a student may pass his examination, but in practical life he will face many problems.

At present, semester system is in practice in many colleges and universities. The system has both merits and demerits. The demerits can be rectified. This system has proved successful in many developed countries. Although efforts are being made to do away with the semester system, it is being felt that the revival of the system of annual examination would not do any good.

83. PIRZADA, Altaf. Imtahanon Mein Badunwanian (Unfair Means in Examinations) --- Jang (Rawalpindi) August 20, 1980 (U).

We have always been complaining about the use of unfair means in examination centers. This is a general practice and has affected the whole country. We cannot blame only students for this. Our teachers are equally responsible. Most of the

teachers appointed as invigilators, connive at the behavior of students using unfair means. This attitude of the teachers embolden them. They feel secured. When the students find it easier to pass examination by using unfair means, they do not bother studying for examination. The teachers will have to be very strict, if they want students to work hard. It is preferable if they rusticate those students who are caught red handed in the examination centers.

84. QUADRI, Habibullah. Semester System --- Dawn (Karachi) September 30, 1980.

The Academic Council of the Punjab University has decided to do away with the semester system. This is a step in the right direction. The system failed to achieve the desired standard of education. It is time that the Karachi University should also follow the example. There could be no replacement, other than the old system of annual examination. The only improvement which could be considered is the external evaluation of examination papers. This change would eliminate any possible malpractice. The old system also allowed students to appear in the respective examinations after a lapse of a year as ex-students.

85. QURESHI, Mushtaq. Practical Exams. --- Pakistan Times (Rawalpindi) July 24, 1980.

One of the reporters, writing about science practical examinations has made a sweeping statement about the lawlessness that prevailed at the practical examination centers in the intermediate (spring) Examination, 1980. What he states may be true of a few centers but cannot be taken as depicting the general state of affairs. The Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education is aware of the pressure which some candidates and their parent try to put on the examiners. To curb that, the Board has introduced the inspection of practical examination centers by special squads comprising very senior professors of science who command considerable respect among college teachers. They have not brought any irregularities to the notice of the Board so far. The Board authorities, on their part, have been constantly making efforts for the fair conduct of examinations.

86. SIDDIQI, Atiqur Rahman. Naql Ka Rujhaan (Tendency to Use Unfair Means) --- Nawai Waqt (Rawalpindi) September 3, 1980 (U).

The following points need attention in respect of the use of unfair means in examination centers: 1) What is the cause of

this tendency among students? 2) Who are encouraging this tendency? 3) How to eliminate the causes? The following suggestions have been put forward to root out this evil: 1) Atmosphere of the educational institutions should be improved and only sincere and dedicated teachers should be appointed. 2) Teachers should be discouraged to accept private tuition. 3) Only such invigilators should be engaged who are honest and are free from bribery and greed. 4) Police should be posted at all examination centers so that untoward incidents could be dealt with immediately. and 5) If the results of any institution are not upto the mark, steps should be taken against the staff.

87. SIDDIQI, M. Raziuddin. Re-Organization of the Examination System --- The Varsities (Karachi) Vol. IV (1): 10-17. January-February, 1979.

The need for reform in the examination system has been felt for a long time but it is not generally recognized that examination is an aspect of the educational process which is intimately linked with other aspects such as teaching and learning. For making any improvement in the examination system, we shall have to deal not only with the procedures associated with examinations, but also with general problem of ensuring how examinations can be made to promote good education. This could be done by selecting the right type of students for the right course. As regards the teachers, necessary measures should be adopted to ensure their competence, and to see that their training and professional attitude are quite satisfactory:

The reorganization of the examination system is discussed under the headings: 1) internal evaluation; 2) cumulative record; 3) public examinations; 4) number of candidates; 5) essay type examinations; 6) examiners; 7) question paper; 8) results; 9) examination centers; 10) evaluation of script; and 11) honours and master degrees.

88. WAZIRABADI, Qayyum. Marking System --- Pakistan Times (Rawalpindi) September 1, 1980.

All sorts of malpractices are rampant in examination premises including smuggling of answers, cheating, impersonation etc. The next stage is the valuation of the examination papers. At this stage also a number of malpractices have been discovered. Despite the introduction of fictitious roll numbers, the candidates manage to approach examiners. Carelessness and dishonesty in marking may be attributed to the

low remuneration paid to examiners, although it cannot in any way justify the malpractices. Moreover, the examiners have to rush through a large number of examination papers within a short time. In order to set things right, principals and headmasters should be empowered to appoint the invigilatory staff. Candidates found guilty of copying should be debarred from appearing in the rest of the papers. Examiners, found violating the secrecy of examination papers in any way, should be disqualified for good.

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